G. R. S. IX-5]

*Previous references.* 9.7.12-98.

1898-99

~~191~~ .

( police )

File No. 3818

Serial Nos. 1.

*Later references.*

# GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

*Serial Nos.* 1—9 (102)

A ~~Part~~ B for May, 99.

SUBJECT.

Punitive police for the town of Chikballapur.

From Revenue Secretariat

Communicated

Indexed

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

T—14.

Class. 1 | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Monthly Local

To Bangalore Cant. Station | From Chikballapur Station

| Words. | Day. | Hour. | Minute. | Official Instruction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 1 | 8 | 20 | DTO |

To (Person) C. Srinivasa Iyengar Esqr. Govt Secretary High ground

From (Person) Asst Divisl. officer

sending copy record judgment entire record first case gone chief court. urged speaker to send handing copy

Reply

BANGALORE CENTRAL POST 99

| Recd. from | L. N. | Sent to | L. N. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Hrs. | Mts. By | At Hrs. | Mts. By |

*Date* *Postmaster.*

# RATES OF CHARGE FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

*The address (including name of Sender, and name and residence of Addressee) is transmitted free.*

| | First 8 words. | Each additional word. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ferred Message | ... 8 Annas | ... 1 Anna. | A group of 3, or less figures, is reckoned as one word. |
| dinary " | ... 1 Rupee | ... 2 Annas. | |
| gent " | ... 2 Rupees | ... 4 Annas. | |

charge for delivery within a distance of 5 Miles

Ref 1999 L

(6)

To Kolar

To Secunderabad

From Bangalore
Under Secretary

Please expedite your final proposals regarding functions Police for Chikballapur.

13/3/99

Received draft
above & returned the draft
herein 13/3/99

Telegram issued
SP 12/3/99

Resubmitted as
directed SP
12/3

3(8)

Letter No. 3431/853 d. 15/3/99
from the Deputy Comr., Kolar &c

---

Punitive Police for Chikballapur.

---

Please see telegram from the Secretary recd. from Calcutta. In accordance therewith I moved to the Dy Comr of Kolar, and his modified proposals are now submitted for orders.

Subd to 1st Dr 17/3/99

10888/ Is this a Council matter? was not the Punitive Force in Gangam sanctioned by a Council Act?

17. 3. 99

Subd No. This is not a Council matter. There was no Council Resolution regarding the punitive Police Force sanctioned for Srirangapatam & Gangam

Regular Police Rules published with

under para 29 of the Notfn dt 16 Oct 92 which has the force of law in this State, the power of suspension (under Govt Sanction) a Punitive Police is vested in R. where functions now devolve upon Asst-Comr & Head the Dy Supt of Police —

The present proposal recommended by R Dy Comr was accordingly brought to the notice of the Govt with a request that he will after one consideration submit any proposals he may wish to regard as necessary under all the circs of the matter under report —

30-3-99

but the papers on the subject seem to have been before all the Councillors as at that time a Resolution was passed calling upon the Military Assistant and the Insp^r General of Police to submit a joint scheme for the improvement of the Police (168^th Meeting d: 17^th Dec^r/98).

The original papers regarding the punctum Police for Seringapatam and Gangam are before Mr Madhava Rao. I have referred to Mysore for them.

File obtained and put up. HR 2/3/99

18/3/99

10895

I am under the impression that the papers regarding the Punctum Police for Seringapatam & Gangam were passed. We shall enquire, the Punctum since, as regards having a C.P. for Chick Ballapur is an important one. In connection with the Commissioner's present letter I submitted papers (Memoranda) for Cabinet & other Papers

4

I have already recorded my views as 5. 1. 99 Now that the Officer has recommended the formation of a Committee for Chubbs Hall, we may accede this request and pass an order similar to that proposed for Gunpowder Kampongalam.

D Thumboo
18. 3. 99

To A.S.
Please circulate
early

Circulated to Councillors

for favor of opinion.

---

Kolar Depy. Comr's letter

No. 3431 / 853 dated 15th March 1899,

re the entertainment of a punitive Police force for the town of Chikballapur

---

Rajadharma Pravina

T.R.A.Thumboo Chetty, Esq.,C.I.E.

P.N.Krishna Murti, Esq.,C.I.E.

V.P.Madhava Rao, Esq.

---

By Order

for Secy

20/3/99.

August

Subject to Dewan for favour
of early orders. Q

26/3/99.

Subd to 2nd Councillor.

(1). The Soldiers sent to Chikballapur were all brought back to Bangalore by the 10th Dec. vide Note put up

(2). The convictions of General of the accused persons were upheld by the Chief Court on appeal (vide Ext obtained from the Registrar, Chief Court)

21/3/99.

I have carefully considered these Obs and have come to the conclusion that at this distance of time it is inexpedient to take any action such as is proposed -

The Dy Comr who inspected the place almost immediately after the riots found the place quiet and

one views this matter dispassionately I think the reason of such alarming will not be far to seek. In all such past occurrences is there a single instance of any discrimination being shown between the actual actors, mere lookers on, and those who might have come to aid the excited local Police and other authorities -? The allegation is filled with risk and I would be the last person to attach any consequence to the absence of respectable & other persons from such scenes. The record does not show that even all the local officers were on the spot. When the Subdivision Officer sent burning up neither the Subdivision Officer nor the officers party after Dyth seem to have turned out - When such omission of a plain duty even on the part

did not feel called upon to adopt any special measures of precaution or prevention.

The offences complained of occurred on the 12th of November and the Soldiers force which had been sent there after the riots had subsided were withdrawn finally on the 10th December. Between the 10th of December and the end of march more than three months have elapsed and in the interval the Town has remained quiet and neither the Police nor the Magistracy have in this period felt the necessity of proceeding against any person in the exercise of their preventive jurisdiction. It was the opinion of the Distt Magt that no special Police were called for as a punitive measure and his subsequent opinion which has been expressed in compliance with the suggestion of the Govt does not seem to be entitled to greater weight than what he originally stated of his own accord and with reference to his own judgment of the local requirements immediately after the occurrences. If no such free ways needed immediately after, a fortiori is it not needed three months after when the Town does not show any indication of disturbed or excited feeling. The cause of such excitement has also disappeared with the more humane plague policy adopted by Govt and it is unnecessary to prick an old sore.

The argument now urged for the adoption of this punitive measure is that all the people did not turn out to suppress the riots. If

2)

7

of the said Affairs
for on that point is hinted
from the record is un-
be ungenerous to visit
the local inhabitants
of respectability, and
peaceful turn of mind
with this heavy and
unmerited punishment
for what is strained to
be the exercise of
rare and unpractised
virtue. The occasion
was surely one when
the local authorities
might have scented what
was in the air and
secured the loyal sym-
pathy and cooperation
of such inhabitants -
An excited meeting was
held in a Temple on the
10th and within a week
even a Special Force of
Volunteers might have
been called into existence.
It is refreshing to read in
the Sub Div Affairs' Journal
that one or two young men
did act with such zeal &
their conduct requires special
recognition

I do not allude to the
culpable omissions
of the local authorities
in any fault finding
spirit - I do not know
all the circumstances which bear
upon the matter & do
not overlook the strong
fact that it is easy
to be wise after the event.
What may occur to a
dispassionate critic three
months after the occurrence
may be the very fruit-
ful thing to escape from the excited
mind of a single and
unaided local actor.
Nevertheless the argu-
-ment is not unsound
that we should not view
the conduct of the inhabitants
of this city more strictly
than we do of our own officials -

The result of the criminal
trials which I am gratified
to find were both prompt
and effective has been to
convict a large number
of offenders - The deterrent
effect of the punishment

8

this awarded will be
I hope, be lasting and endur
and no other penal
measures of punishment
which affect the guilty
and innocent alike
are called for or would
be equitable

under the circumstances

23rd March 99

P.S. The wording of
the Section also seems
to have in view the
present condition of
this place and not
this past action or the
omission of its residents.
As far as I can judge
the circumstances of
Gangami & this place
are quite dissimilar

W.H.

9 (12)

Details of Silledar troops sent to Chickballapur during the riots at that place

Officers - - - - - - 2
Non Commissioned offrs: 6.
Rank & file - - - - - 43.
Peishcar
Total 52

The above left Bangalore at 11.30 P.M on the 18th November 1898, fully armed and with 40 rounds of ball ammunition per man.

Part of the troop returned on 26th November and the rest had all returned before the 10th December 1898

The above info was obtained from the Military Deptt. 21/3/44

Memo

10 (11)

Crim Appeals nos 105, 106 & 111 to 133 of 1898-99
(Crim Case no 1 of 1898-99)
(Tried by the Dt Magte of Kolar)

30 persons appealed, ~~out~~ of which 16 were released, the convictions in the case of all others being upheld.

---

Crim: Appeals nos 109, 136 & 138 to 160 of 1898-9
(Crim: Case no 18 of 1898-99)
(Tried by the Sub Dn Officer, Chickballapur)

42 persons appealed, ~~out~~ of which one (50th accd) alone was released the convictions in the case of all others being upheld.

---

Crim Appeals nos 168, 172 to 183 & 197 to 203 of 1898-99.

(Crim: Case no 19 of 1898-99)
Tried by the Sub Dn Officer, Chickballapur)

21 persons appealed, ~~out~~ of which 3 were released the convictions of all others being upheld.

Bangalore
21 March 1899

My Dear Sir

Yours of this date
Appeals were preferred
in all the three Cases
in Connection with the
riots at Chickballapur
I enclose a Memo from
the information required
by you as to result to

Yours Sincerely
D Hayavadanrao

12

~~16~~

[illegible] 21-4-99.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

2/5/99

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

13 16

Extract from the Journal of Proceedings conducted at the 178th Meeting of Council

Dy. 30th March 1899.

* * *

4. That as, under para 27 of the Regular Police Rules published with the Notification of the Govt of India, Foreign Department No. 230 f, dated 16th Oct 1872, which has the force of law in this State, the power of imposing (under Government sanction) a Punitive Police is vested in the Judicial Commr, whose functions under the said Notification now devolve upon the Inspector-General of Police, the present recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for the imposition of a Punitive Police upon

upon the inhabitants of the town of Chittoballapur, be sent to the Inspector General of Police, with a request that he will, after due consideration, submit any proposals he may regard as necessary under all the circumstances of the matter under reference.

(Sd.) K. Sheshadri Iyer
Dewan - Presidt. of Council

Hamlet

Shakespeare

Please put up files re Guyana riots + chickballa free riots.

20/1/04 The two files are put up.

15

The rest of the file
relating to the Punitive
Police force for
Chikballapur
has been sent to
2nd Connection to Madras
by Council Clerk
today
11/5/97

Vide DSO 71 of 1892

Charles Cuthbertson
Robert Robertson 2 Prince
Letter 3747
Subd to the 2d Councillor 326
GH
11/5/99

Agree with
Mr Dewar to
drop further
action in this
matter
WMB
12/5/99

Rec'd 16/5/99 S:6
R 16/5/99

Subd to the Rev Cr, Customs Dic.
GH
17/5/99

Subd to Secty GH
22/5/99

Agree H
26/5/99

Jan: 1901

OFFICE OF THE
5407
1898
6 DEC 98

(41)

From The Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
Rev. and Gen. Depts.

10396/F

Dated 6th
Despatched 19th } December 1898
Received
General No. 2365
No. 644

Enclosures No. 3.

---

Submitting report in detail upon the Chickballapur riot.

---

Subd to Secy

The copy of the judgt of the Sub Dr Magte of Chikballapur has not yet been recd.

Please see letter No. 2293 dt: 29th inst from the Inspr Genl of Police (herewith subd) regarding a punitive Police Force for Chikballapur.

References to be marked

30/12/98

Make out the Chickballapur
(1) not-nation from the
Appn Secy with the decision
Also once to the Dr
(2) Offr in connection with his
proceedings
(2) Done 31/12

(1)

C. Srinivasaraghavan Esquire
Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore,
Rev. & Genl. Departments

29/12/98

Respected Sir,

In obedience to your order
conveyed to me by the telegram
of the 26th instant received to day, I
respectfully beg to state that
the Chikballapur Riot Report
was submitted to your addre
with No 2365/644 (Enclosures 3) dated
19.12.98 & despatched 20-12-98 in
a cover along with No 2366/645 (En.
The weight of the cover was 22 lb
as found recorded in the despa.
book kept in this Office

29/12/98

Entry checked & found made.
Manuscript Diary entitled to the Records
Rajya Rajaman Office as per Order No 2366/645 dated 29/12/98
Received from Records 29/12/98

As now ordered, I beg to submit herewith copies as per margin

x

Copy of report No. 2365 of 15.12.98

644 to Secy. to Govt.

1. Copy of report on the matter of Chikballapur. (Enclosure No. 1)

1. Copy of judgment in Cri. case no. 1 of 1898-99 on the file of the Dy. Magte. (Enclosure no. 2)

for the copy of the judgment of the Sub-Division Officer at Chickballapur in Criminal case No 18 of 1898/99 on the file of the Sub-Division Officer, which is the 3rd enclosure to the report in question, the Sub Division Officer has this day been wired with a request to submit the same direct to you immediately to save time.

With best respects,
I beg to remain,
Respected Sir,
Your most obedient &
humble servant,

Bangalore
15.12.98

Head clerk, Dy. Comm.r's
Office, Kolar Dt.

Kolar Deputy Commissioners
Office

Dated 6th/19th December 1898
Sept-20th

No: 2365/644 En. 3.

To.

The Secretary to the Government
of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

With reference to the Government Proceedings No: 6698-6700/Mis 1497 dated 27th November 1898, complaining of the meagreness of my report upon the Chickballapur riot, I have the honor to inform you, that - that report was only intended as a preliminary report for the information of the Rague Commissioner, as I presumed that he was anxious to know of the actual state of the town at that time. I now beg to enclose a more detailed report together

this office to the Inspector General of Police on 3rd September 1898, for extra Police for this District which includes town Police for the different Municipalities of the District amounting to 52 extra men at a monthly cost of Rs 705. Should Government be inclined to Sanction these, I think it will meet all requisitions. As regards the extra cost incurred, it remains with Government to decide whether they will make the town a handsome present of these extra Police, as is the case at present in the head quarters town and Bowringpet or whether they would call upon the Municipalities to find the extra amount required. As directed, I am conferring with the Inspector General of Police upon this matter.-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. H. Sparkes
By: Commissioner

"Copy"

27/12/98

for Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

together with copies of Judgments in
the two cases and which, I trust will
give the required information. As regards
the Suggestion of providing a punitive
Police for Chickballapur, I have the
honor to inform you that I am not
in favor of this measure, as I
presume the only measure to provide
for paying for this punitive Police
would be an extra taxation on the towns
people and which onus would fall upon
the more wealthy, and better-to-do
townspeople who actually had nothing
whatever to do with the riot and allow
the actual culprits to go free, with the
exception of the punishment they may
have received at the hands of the
magistrates, and I consider it extremely
hard that the respectable people should
have to pay for the sins of the rabble
over whom they have no hold, nor can
they be expected to have any. In lieu of

this office to the Inspector General of Police on 3rd September 1898, for extra Police for this District which includes town Police for the different Municipalities of the District amounting to 52 extra men at a monthly cost of Rs 705. Should Government be inclined to Sanction these, I think it will meet all requisitions. As regards the extra cost incurred, it remains with Government to decide whether they will make the town a handsome present of these extra Police, as is the case at present in the head quarter town and Bowringpet or whether they would call upon the Municipalities to find the extra amount required. As directed, I am conferring with the Inspector General of Police upon this matter.-

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. H. Sparkes
By: Commissioner

"Copy"

Superintendent
for Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District

27/12/98

(1/6)

Report on the riot at Chikaballapur.

1/6

---

On November 9th, a meeting of the respectable townspeople appears to have been called to discuss the measures for the prevention of plague, tho there were very few attendants at the meeting, it was adjourned to the 11th on which date before anything was settled as regards appointing a chairman &c, a turbulent Mahamodan named Jalal Sab, an inhabitant of Siddaghatta addressed the crowd urging them to resist all Government officials in their duty, inoculation &c. This man appears to have been quieted and the meeting proceeded in an orderly manner. No notice was taken of Jalal Sab's conduct, as it was thought that he had been overruled and the people thought nothing of his harangue.

On the afternoon of the 16th November a low caste woman died in the mandi of a leather merchant and the Taluq Sheristedar in the absence of the Amildar proceeded to the spot accompanied by the Hospital Assistant and Police Jamedar. On arrival at the spot, they found the body had been removed from the mandi and placed in the street. The Hospital Assistant examined the body and pronounced death to be due to plague. It was then ordered to be buried and the spot on which it had rested to be disinfected by fire. This was about to be carried out, when the Amildar arrived and directed the hospital assistant to see to the proper burying of the body, while he saw to the disinfecting of the house and spot. While this was being done, the crowd which had collected appears to have got suddenly excited and in a short time attempted to

to attack the amildar and others present, who, however, managed to get off to their houses, the mob running after them, and hammering at the door of the amildar's house and abusing him. After a short time the mob ran off to the segregation Camp, where some 30 arrivals from Bangalore were putting up in the chuttrum, the gates of which the mob broke open, tore down the tatties and burned them and turned out the people under segregation. the mob then dispersed after again going to the amildar's house and abusing him. As regards the police during this time, the Inspector arrived with the amildar and left with the Hospital assistant to see the body buried. The Jamedar was at the Mandi all the time, and states that he endeavoured to quiet the mob, and ordered them

to

to disperse; but they becoming too much for him he also ran away, Neither of these men appear to have made any attempt to muster their Constables and check the mob.

On the following morning about 7.30 A.M, the Amildar waited the house of the Sub Divisional officer giving him a report of what had passed, when Mr. Doraswamy Iyer received a telegram from Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar from Dodda-Ballapur stating that he would arrive that morning to carry out inoculation and asking him to have the people ready. Mr. Doraswamy Iyer seeing the excited state of the people at once sent off a letter requesting Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar to wait for him at Nandi some few miles from Chikkaballapur where he would join him and explain matters. This letter which was given

given to the police Jemedar never reached Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar, but under any circumstances, it was too late, as, prior to the receipt of the telegram which had been sent off the night before and received by Mr Doraswamy Iyer at about 7.45 A.M. the next morning, Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar had arrived at Chikkaballapur had been assaulted and was on his way back, while the Amildar was giving his report of the preceding night, so that no information whatever was brought to either of these officers. For this the police were at fault and especially a Constable and duffedar, who actually saw the assault take place, and hid themselves in shops close by. These men will be separately dealt with, as, even if they could not personally render any help, they could have given

information

information of what was going on
The Jamedar was also to blame
for the following reasons:- He received
the note for Doctor Ramaswamy
Iyengar at about 8 A.M. and
overtook him on the road to Dodda-
Ballapur at 10.30 A.M., three miles
out, and on Doctor Ramaswamy
Iyengar pointing out a certain
Mahommedan whom he recognised
as one of his assailants, the
Jamedar promised to arrest him
afterwards, but failed to do so
or take any further action in the
matter nor did he ever mention
this to the Superintendent of Police
on his arrival the next day and
who only learned this fact from
Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar
on his re-arrival in the town on
22nd to give evidence in his case,
for this failure and his general
conduct throughout, the Jamedar
has.

has been dismissed -

In the course of the morning of 17th Inst Doraswamy Iyer wired to me and which wire I received about 1 P. M. at Bowringpet I wired to the Superintendant of Police at Kolar to proceed to the Spot at once, which he accordingly did, taking some of the Head Quarter police with him and arrived at Chikaballapur on the afternoon of 18th instant, and found the town perfectly quiet. I arrived 18th P at midnight on the same date, 17th and on the morning of the 18th 19 inspected the town which I found perfectly quiet, and finding that 118 arrests had been made, I directed that the 18th case of rioting, which happened in on the night of 16th, — should be put up before me as [illegible] early as possible, as I thought it would have good effect upon

upon the people generally, if this case was disposed of as quickly as possible, Consequently 30 persons were charged before me with rioting, and on being tried were all found guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment each As regards the other case 66 persons were arraigned before the Sub Divisional officer, of whom 45 were found guilty and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

I beg to enclose copies of the two judgments as directed I have had to delay the submission of this report, as the case of assault on Doctor Rama swamy Iyengar had taken some little time to settle.

(Signed). H. H. Sparkes
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

"Copy"

Correspondent
for Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Jean

27-12-98

In the Court of the District Magistrate
of Kolar

The 20th day of November 1898.

Before H. H. Sparkes Esquire, Dist
Magistrate

Criminal Case no. 1/2 of 1898-99

Complainant

—

Government

Accused

(1) Khader Sab
(2) Sileman Sab
(3) K. Kasmi Sab
(4) Shakkar Sab
(5) Saleef Sab
(6) Kasmi Sab
(7) Husani Sab
(8) Sowse Sab
(9) Jehangeer Sab
(10) Sayad Ahmed
(11) Abdul Azig
(12) Osman.
(13) Abdul Salam
(14) Khader
(15) Osman Sab
(16) Osman Sab
(17) Syed Sab
(18) Bapu
(19) Sows Sab
(20) Ahmed Sab

(21) Chandu
(22) Areef —
(23) Fakrudin
(24) Abdulla.
(25) Nyatodu
(26) Venkatappa
(27) Hanumantu.
(28) Munigappa
(29) Venkatasamu
(30) Narasimha.

Judgment.

This was a case of rioting brought by the police, an offence punishable under section 147 I. P. C.

7 witnesses were examined for the prosecution:-

(1) Mustafa Beg, Police Jemadar.
(2) Shamarao, Amildar of Chikballapur.
(3) Bhajavantarao, Taluk Shereistadar.
(4) Timmaraju, Revenue peon of Amildar's establishment.
(5) Luxmaya, Merchant.
(6) Subbaraju, Police Constable.
(7) Mahommed Yoof, Shopkeeper.

3. One exhibit was filed, A, the note

from the Hospital Assistant
to the Taluk Sheristadar

4. One witness was examined by
the Court - J.C. Samuel, Postmaster
of Chikballapur.

5. The accused were charged as
follows: -

That you on or about the 16th
day of November 1898 at Chikka-
-ballapur being members of an
unlawful assembly and in furtherance
of the common object of that assembly
did use force and violence and
thereby committed an offence of rioting
punishable under Section 147 I.P.C.
and within the Cognizance of this Court.

6. All the accused pleaded not guilty.
The 1st 3d 5th 7th 8th 12th 16th 17th
19th 21st 23rd 24th 28th 29th & 30th and
pleaded alibi and examined sixteen
witnesses between them, namely one
each with the exception of the 16th accused
who examined two to prove their alibi.

1) Narasa Nayaka for 1st accused.
2) Subbarayappa for 3d accused.
3) Michael for 5th do
4) Saf Khan for 7th do

7. The facts of the case are as follow.

barricading that portion of the street to prevent people passing into the Mandi. Directly the fire was lighted, the by-standers appear to have got excited and began to yell and put out the fire and where quickly joined by others increasing the mob to some hundred of people. The Amildar and others appear to have argued with them and advised them to desist and the Police Jemadar, 1st witness, ordered them to disperse, which order they disobeyed and becoming more excited menaced the Amildar and others with threats and who in their turn being alarmed fled as fast they could to the Chatram where the Amildar is living. The crowd followed them to the door of the chatram, which they kicked and hammered at, shouting to the Amildar to come out. After a short time, the mob ran off towards another Chatram, which is used as a segregation Camp for people coming from infected areas and burs

as it may have been before or after the occurrences, which appears to have lasted for only two hours at the outside, during which time any of the accused might have taken part of the riotous proceeding and then run off home or elsewhere, but which, I do not think, would establish their innocence, as the mob had been ordered to disperse in the beginning and any of the persons there present failing to obey the orders would be liable for any offence the rioters may have committed afterwards

11. For the above reasons, the Court finds all the 30 accused guilty of the offence specified in the Charge and directs that they do each undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Signed/ H. H. Sparkes
District Magistrate.

"Copy"

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

27.12.98.

TO BE PLACED IN THE FILE

General No.
No.

No ~~Lr~~
(1) Chickballapur
Date Subdivisional
Magistrate 3.7.11/98
From Inspection
or: Cr. case No. 18
of 1898
To

~~D~~
SUBJECT
(2) ~~Ltr dt 24/12/98~~
Postage credit
letter No. 1483 (Plague
No. 8914) of 19/4/99
from the S. Superintendent to ~~the~~ Rev
V. N. Satyatha Rao
of the Plague Branch
Vide Issue Book of
~~11~~ 2/6/99
For General No. dated

from

Open the doors, rushed in, turned
the people under segregation out,
tore down the bamboo shelters &c.
and burnt them, as also some
registers and the 6th witness' uniform
which he had just taken off. The
crowd then returned to the Lunatic
quarters and again hammered
at the door and after a short time
dispersed and went home.
8. From this it will be seen that
the Crowd failed to disperse when
ordered to and then proceeded to
violence by threatening and chasing
the Lunatic and burning and destroying
the temporary structures erected for
for plague measures, as also the
registers kept for the purpose, & also
the policeman's uniform.
9. These acts are in my opinion sufficient
to constitute rioting. As regards the
evidence against the accused, the
statements of the 1st 2nd and 3rd witnesses
corroborated by that of the 7th witness
show that all the 30 accused were present
at the rising of the mob and failed

dispense. When ordered to; and from the part they took in the beginning, it may fairly be presumed that they were the ringleaders all through; but it is impossible to prove this, as all the Officials had to make themselves scarce, they being in the minority, and in danger of their lives, if they showed themselves, and all other respectable citizens refraining from taking any part in the row and also keeping themselves scarce.

10. As regards the defence brought forward by the accused, not a single one of them in my opinion has been able to prove that he was not present at the time. Certain of the defence witnesses state that the accused for whom they appear were with them on the evening of the occurrence, but I can only receive these statements with very great doubt as the time they allege that they were with them is extremely doubtful

Encl
2.1.99

In the Court of the Sub Divisional
Magistrate of Chickballapur
Dated 24th December 1898

Present:- K. Doraiswamy Iyer Esquire
Sub Divisional Magistrate

Criminal Case No 19 of 1898-99

Complainant
Government

Accused
~~A~~
1st Karappa.
2nd Hanumanthu.
3rd Sreeranga.
4th Gopala.
5th Chinniga
6th Gunnappa
7th Mahamed Gows
8th Narasimha
9th Bapu Sabi
10th Ahamad Sabi
11th Syed Sab.
12th Syed Hussain
13th Mahamed Osman
14th Shakkarsab
15th Ramappa.
16th Gulam Mohadeen.
17th J. Venkatappa.
18th Gomer.
19th Lakkappa.
20th Gunniappa
21st Pillappa.

Judgment

The Police of Chickballapur.

Taluq put up the accused before this Court Charged under Sections 395, 142, 147 and 148 of the Indian Penal code.

2. The following witness were Examined for the prosecution: —

(1) Doctor Ramaswami Iyengar.
(2) Muhamad Hussain.
(3) Raja Iyengar.
(4) Abdul Kareem.
(5) Peersab.
(6) Yasin Khan
(7) Narasappa.

3. No Exhibits were filed on behalf of the prosecution: —

4. All the accused were charged as follows: —

"That you on or about the 17th day of November 1898 at Chikballapur and along the Nandi road beat and pelted with Stones and clay balls and insulted Doctor S.V. Ramaswami Iyengar the 1st Prosecution Witness — some of you being armed with deadly weapons (Sickles) and that you were all at the time members of an unlawful assembly to Commit mischief to the 1st Prosecution witness things and to drive him away from here and thereby Committed an offence punishable under Sections 148 of the Indian Penal code, and within my Cognizance"

5. All the accused persons pleased not guilty to the Charge.

6. Statements of the accused are to

the following effect: ——

Statement of Narasappa 1st accd

On the 17th ultimo morning he did not assault the Doctor. He was not in the mole. He had gone to a field with cattle. He went to the field in the morning at 7 and returned in the evening. He has a witness Yerrappa.

Statement of 2d accused Hanumanthu

He had been arrested and let go. He was apprehended again. The Constable who came to him asked for a present. He was kept outside the lock-up for a few days. The Case against him was owing to zid. He and 3d and 4th accused were in his field watering it. His garden is near Basappa's Chatram in the town.

Statement of Sreerangu 3d accused

He was not in the mole. He did not assault the Doctor. He was in the field near Basappa's Chatram.

Statement of 4th accused Gopala.

He is innocent. He was not in the mole at all. He was watering the garden near Basappa's Chatram.

Statement of 5th accused Rajam Chinnaya.

He was not in the mole at all that morning. He was at Kanchenkally. He went there on the 16th ultimo and returned on the 18th ultimo. He was with one Narasimha.

Statement of 6th accused Muniappa.

He knows nothing of this affair. He went to Devasthanahosahalli on the 17th ultimo morning and returned in the evening. He had moneys to collect there

Statement of 7th accused Mahamed Gows. —

He knows nothing of this affair.

On the 17th ultimo morning about half past five he started for Sultanpet to bring his sister. Near Nandi he met Chikkalum Narasimha's son Subba. He went some distance talking to him. About 4-30 P.M. he engaged a cart and returned to Chikballapur. The Police Inspector took his ring worth some Rs 20/- and the Jamedar took Rs 10/- promising to let him go.

Statement of 8th accused Narasimha.

He was not in the town on that day. He was at Nandi for 15 days. On the following Friday he came here and was caught by the Police.

Statement of 9th accused Bapu Sabi.

On the 17th ultimo morning he went to Manchanbele and bought a sheep there from Kempaiya and returned about noon or later.

Statement of 10th accused Ahmed Sabi.

On the 17th ultimo morning he went to Nandi to collect moneys which were due to him. He went early in the morning and returned about noon.

Statement of 11th accused Manchanabele Syed Sabi.

He went to Manchanabele on Tuesday and returned here on Friday. He had taken his meals. Policemen

Came

came to his home and took him to the Amildar. The Inspector was there. He was asked to go into the Lock-up. He went in. The Inspector took away Rs 9-6-0 from him saying that he would let him go. He is innocent.

Statement of 12th accused Syed Hussain.

On the 16th ultimo he went to Vanagondu and was returning 2 days afterwards when Duffedar Bheema Rao arrested him and brought him to the Lock-up where the Inspector relieved him of Rs 15/- which he had with him saying that he would let him go.

Statement of 13th accused Mahomed Osman.

On the 17th ultimo morning at 6 o'clock he went to Sidlaghatta to look up his aunt who was ill. In the evening he returned to Chickballapur.

Statement of 14th accused Shakkersabi.

He knows nothing of this affair. On the 17th ultimo he was in his house. He is innocent. He has no witnesses.

Statement of 15th accused Ramsoor.

On the 17th November last early in the morning he and his mother-in-law went to Gomeri Hoodahalli and Drigehalli

Irigchalli to beg rags and returned to Chickballapur at about 3 P. M. He had sold a horse to one Venkatalas for Rs 18/- out of which he spent Rs 4-5-6. The remaining sum was with him. The Police Inspector and the Reserve Jamedar took the money from him and put it into a bag and sealed it taking his signature.

Statement of 16th accused Gulam Mohadeen

He was at Nandi on the 17th ultimo morning. When the Doctor returned from Chickballapur he brought him some milk. He gave the Doctor some milk at Nandi near the temple. Peer Sabi (Prosecution Witness) thought that accused had pointed out his son-in-law Ahmed Shaw to the Police and when accused and Ahmed Shah were seated outside the Police Station at Chickballapur. Peer Sabi came there and used filthy language to the accused and said that he would harm him in every way.

Statement of 17th accused Venkatarayappa.

He knows nothing of this matter. He had a boil on his leg and stayed at home on that day. The Police had caught him

him and let him go. They have
again apprehended him.

Statement of 18th accused Comer.

On the 17th inst. in morning
he was at Mirza Beg's Shop. He
was working there. He stayed in
the Shop till noon. When he returned
home the Women in the house told
him that there had been a galata
in the town and asked him to stay
at home. He stayed at home.
Prosecution witness Raja Iyngar
had given him a box for repairs
and there was a dispute between
them as to the charges. There has
been some dispute between him
and Peer Sabi Prosecution witness
in the Masjid affair. Adam Sabi
was with him in Mirza Beg's Shop.
Bank Syed Alli had come to the
Shop.

Statement of Kumara Thi
Settappa 19th accused.

He knows nothing of this
affair. On Wednesday morning
Pampachari and Venkatarayappa came
to him from Agalgurki and asked him
to go with them to Varavani for drums.
They reached Kanchenahalli where the
Patel's son asked them to eat in his
house. Pampachary took some
lunch

lunch. In the evening they went to Karavani. Gubbanna returned home at night. accused asked for the drum. On Thursday morning they went to Gubbanna and got the drum and went to Rangamma's house. At Rangamma's request they stayed in her house. Accused sister's daughter is married to Chikvenkata who lives in Rangamma's house. He wanted to bring away the child. But as it was a Friday Rangamma refused to send out the girl Karasamma. On Sunday they returned to Chikb all apm about half past eight in the morning.

Statement of 20th accused Baidari Kunjappa

On the day in question he went to his garden early in the morning and returned about 11 o'clock. His garden is beyond Gangamanidoddi.

Statement of 21st accused Kadar Pillaja.

He was in the Patel's house at Adavi Gollarapalle He knows nothing of the rioting.

7. The following witnesses were

were examined for Defence: —

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Yerrappa | for the 1st accused |
| 2 Nanjappa<br>3. Chickmuniappa<br>4. Suranaranappa | Do 2d, 3d & 4th Do |
| 5. Panpanna —<br>6. Sanku Venkataramanappa<br>7 Avala Kondappa | Do. 5th accused |
| 8 Thimmachary<br>9 Anniga | Do. 6th Do. |
| 10. Chickarachiah<br>11. Inukloomsabi<br>12. Yaviappa | Do 7th do. |
| 13. Kanjundappa.<br>14. Honnurappana muniappa<br>15. Muniappa | Do 8th do. |
| 16. Kempah — | Do. 9th Do. |
| 17. Subba Rao.<br>18. Mahamed Emam | Do. 10th Do. |
| 19. Hussain Sabi<br>20. Omer Sabi | Do. 11th Do. |
| 21. Bavaji<br>22. Syed Alli<br>23. Abdul Azeez Khan | Do 12th Do. |
| 24. Hasan Sabi<br>25. Baban Sabi | Do 13th Do. |
| 26. Bade Amma<br>27. Ramanaiya | Do. 15th Do. |

28. Abdul Kareem
29. Abdul Khader
30. Shêk Meeran
} for the 16th accused

31. Annappa
32. Thireetappa.
} Do – 17th Do.

33. Syed Alli
34. Shek Adam
} Do 18th Do.

35. Papachari
36. Venkataraghppa
37 Venkatappa.
} Do 19th Do

38. Rojipuruda Muniappa
39. Hanumanthappa
} Do. 20th Do.

40. Narasimha
41. Narappa
} Do. 21st Do.

8. The Exhibits filed for the Defence was:—

Ex I – a post card from advocate Mr. Ramaswami Chetty to Rojipurada Muniappa witness for the 20th accused

9. On the 17th ultimo morning the 1st Prosecution witness Doctor Ramaswami Iyengar arrived at Chikballapur. Entering the town

he

he got out of the Jutka and enquired the way to the Travellers Bungalow and walked in that direction. He seems to have made no secret of the purpose of his visit and unfortunately for him (vide evidence of the 5th Prosecution Witness) the townspeople had met on the 11th ultimo and set afloat false and alarming rumours about Inoculation — rumours such as would cause fear to the public and Conduce to a disturbance of the public tranquillity. A little beyond the Chowk he was caught and beaten and turned back. The rioting began there and Continued all along the road to Ranipur up to about the 3rd Mile. Some were armed with Sickles and Lathis. Some used their fists on the 1st Prosecution witness and some Lathis and Clayballs flying at him. More than once he was pulled out of his Cart and beaten and shoved back into it. The poor man had to do his return Journey in a most undignified

manner alternately in the Cart and on foot with blows and stones raining on all sides on himself and his pleon and his Jatka boy and his Cart. The 6th to 8th Prosecution Witness was the Revenue pleon whom the Amildar had left at Nandi the previous day with instructions to wait for the 1st Prosecution witness and accompany him to Chickballapur. He would appear to have been told by the 1st Prosecution witness to follow slowly. Coming near Kundabara village he saw a mob below the bank and the 1st Prosecution witness in the midst of the mob and on his onward journey. He tried to rescue help but got beaten himself and ran to Chickballapur to inform the Amildar of what had happened.

10. The rioters vented their rage on the Serum boxes and other things which the 1st to 5th Prosecution witness had in the Cart and on the unoffending Cart itself

he got out of the Jutka and enquired the way to the Travellers Bungalow and walked in that direction. He seems to have made no secret of the purpose of his visit and unfortunately for him (vide evidence of the 5th Prosecution Witness) the townspeople had met on the 11th ultimo and set a float false and alarming rumours about inoculation — rumours such as would cause fear to the public and conduce to a disturbance of the public tranquillity. A little beyond the Chowk he was caught and beaten and turned back. The rioting began there and continued all along the road to Kanchi up to about the 3rd mile. Some were armed with sickles and lathees. Some used their fists on the 1st Prosecution witness and some sent stones and clayballs flying at him. More than once he was pulled out of his Cart and beaten and shoved back into it. The poor man had to do his return journey in a most undignified

P.T.O.

itself. Where was the reason for assaulting the 1st Prosecution witness and doing mischief to his things. Some people in the town wanted inoculation and some were opposed to inoculation. Why should the latter stand in the way of the former pleasing themselves. With laws ensuring equal liberties to all every one should be able to please oneself within the bounds set by the law. If these rioters really believed in the alarming rumours circulated by some people that the advent of the inoculating Doctor was the precursor of the Bubonic Plague they might have rested satisfied with asking the 1st Prosecution witness to retrace his steps and even blocking the road to oppose his progress. No doubt they would thereby have offended the law but the heinousness of that act and the resulting punishment would have been small, indeed

Compared

compared with the heinousness of what they ~~[illegible]~~ actually did and the punishment they will now get for it. The whole affair was Conceived and Carried out in a Spirit of wanton mischief and bravado. There was the Courage of numbers if Courage it can be called and it is just that sort of mob Courage which is aimed at by the Penal Code in its definition of what Constitutes an unlawful assembly.

11. Every one of the accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was elsewhere at the time. I have carefully Considered the Statements made by the accused and the evidence produced by them. They are full of improbabilities and discrepancies. A few said that they were in their fields. The fields are close to Chikballapur and the evidence for the Prosecution shows that many people from the adjoining fields ~~[illegible]~~ joined the mob. Accused No 1 said that he took his Cattle to the fields to graze and brought a witness to

Refuse

before to seeing him going from the town. Nos 2, 3 & 4 said that they were all the while in their garden near Basappa Chatram. This Chatram is scarcely a furlong from the Chowk and one could easily do the assault and go back but there is undeniable evidence about their being in the mob below the Kaidavara tank. The 5th accused said that he had gone to Kanchenahalli. His 1st witness contradicted himself as to when he returned to Chikballapur. The 1st & 2d witnesses would not agree as to whether they had taken food on their way to Narinaikanahalya. As regards the 6th accused it is strange that a tradesman should leave his business to take care of itself and go to villages to collect Rs 2-5-0 from one man and 2 annas from another. The 7th accused's 3d witness did not corroborate his 2d witness as to where the bullocks had been left. The 2d witness said that he saw the 7th accused

and

and his sister in a cart going back to Chickballapur but he could not have seen the inside of the cart according to the evidence of the 3d witness who said that the accused and his sisters and her husband got into the cart and tied up purdahs all round. The 2d witness though a Mohamedan perhaps forgot at the moment to make his evidence Consistent with the gosha point. The 8th accused's 1st and 2d witnesses are children of the same parents and yet the 1st witness denied relationship and even doubted if he and his brother were of the same Caste. The 8th accused has his mother and brother at Chickballapur and a pretty large house and lands of his own and yet his witnesses try to make out that he was staying away at Nandi working under them. The 9th accused said that he was at Kanchanahalli to buy a sheep. His witness made

varying

Varying statements as to why he refused to sell a Sheep to the accused in the morning. The 10th accused's witnesses gave him up entirely. The 11-th accused was said to have been at Manchanabele about 10. A. M.

Manchanabele is about 2 miles from here. Where was he till 10 A.M.? The rioting inside the town was a few minutes' business and was over before 9 A.M. The 11th accused's 3d witness said that he had seen him at Manchanabele on the 16th ultimo night but did not know whether accused spent the night there. But that night the accused was in the Kheall a part in the mob which assaulted the Amildar and was convicted for it by the District Magistrate. The 12th accused's witnesses don't say where he was on the 17th ultimo. The 13th accused's witnesses deposed to seeing him at Lidlaghatta after 10 A.M. on the 17th ultimo. Lidlaghatta is within 10 miles from here as can be seen from the Topo: Map and if he was really there, there could

he nothing very strange in it as there was ample time to do mischief here at half past 8 and run away to that place. The 14th accused cited no witness. The 15th said that he had gone to a village some 5 miles from here. His 2nd witness gave him a chit on the 16th ult.mo (Wednesday) evening and saw him again on the 17th ult.mo evening. The accused had said nothing about the 2nd witness' chit or his going to the village to collect the 2nd witness's dues. He had stated that he went out with his mother-in-law to beg rags. The 16th accused's witness don't help him much. His 1st witness was the 4th Prosecution Witness the Jutka boy who had clearly identified him on the 21st instant as being in the mob which was assaulting the 1st Prosecution Witness. Yesterday being cited by the 16th accused the boy said that he saw the accused at Vaudi on the 17th ult.mo morning when coming

to Chickball a pur and when going back. He seems to have been tampered with in the accused's interests. He admitted in the cross examination on the 23rd Instant that going back from here he was driving the Jutka very fast and that the accused was near the Nandi temple with a lot of people. The 4th Prosecution witness had to have been out of Nandi as some Mahamadans were collecting near the temple. The accused's two other witnesses also said that he was at Nandi when the 4th Prosecution Witness was going back to Doddballapur. This confirms my belief that the 16th accused was one of those who followed up the 4th Prosecution Witness. All the way from Chickball a pur to Nandi. The 17th accused's witnesses said that he had a boil on his leg but was able to walk about. The 18th accused's witnesses said that he was in one Hiriya. Besides the

do

doing some work. His shop is near the English School which is scarcely a furlong from the Chowk. The 2d witness said that he and the accused used to work 12 hours a day in Hiriya Beg's shop as day coolies to get Rs 10/- a month. In Chikkaballapur where wages range high it is incredible that these two young and able bodied men should have been doing a 12 hours' slaving for 5 or 6 annas a day. The 19th accused examined 3 witnesses to prove that he had gone to Manchenhalli and Varavani. Two of them said that they went with the accused on Wednesday the 16th ultimo and returned with him on Sunday the 20th ultimo. The 3d witness is married to the accused's sister-in-law. The marriage was consummated at Chikkaballapur and he took his wife to Varavani some 3 months ago and sent her

her back to Chickballapur

on the 20th ultimo in the Company of the accused and his two friends unaccompanied by himself or a female relation. This is an in-credible story. The 1st witness went all the way to Varavan some 14 miles from his village in order to buy a drum although himself a Carpenter & able to make one and save himself the Manufacturer's profits. He should'nt Complain of want of time as he was able to leave his work and stay away at Varavani till Sunday for the pleasure of accompanying the 19th accused back to Chickballapur. The 2d witness accompanied the 1st witness to get him a drum. The 2d witness's guidance was superfluous as the 1st witness being a Carpenter would know a good article from a bad one — what a deal of travel, trouble and Caution about investing 4 and odd rupees in a drum. Comm

on to the 20th accused we find him to be his 8th witness's agent for transacting business in Conto. This witness started from his village on the 17th & 18th instant morning with the object of going to the accused's house at Kilballaspur and not to the accused's garden at Gangamiddo and it is indeed strange that he should have taken a round about route and found himself in the garden instead of in the house. The witness said that this was the shortest route to the accused's house but the Sopo: map shows that one going from the witness's village to Kilballaspur need never go near Gangamiddo. The 2d witness said that he went to the accused's garden to wash his clothes in the well there but in the Cross Examination he said that he went to a well about ¼ furlong distant from the accused's garden and washed his clothes in it and went to the accused's garden to put them on

L

to dress. He saw to prove the accused presence and his arm in the garden and did not evidently think out the other details beforehand. The 2nd accused's 1st Witness said that he took him to Gollarahalli some 2 months ago to treat his nephew's disabled arm. The witness said that the accused changed his residence from Chikballapur to Gollarahalli and still continued weaving mats and bamboo plates but sold them in the villages and never took them to Chikballapur. The 2nd witness went further - according to him the accused has entirely given up mat weaving. The accused has a wife and family and has not been paid yet for his services as a Doctor. The witnesses are waiting for the cure to be complete. The 2nd witness struck me as being more enthusiastic than truthful. From his statement there should be very little left of the arm

after the accedunous Shampooing it got from the accused daily. These witnesses like the many who preceded them are foisting in an incredible story to help the accused plea of alibi. These remarks and a perusal of the defence evidence will show how unbelievable the plea of alibi is.

12. Going over the Prosecution evidence we find that accused 1 to 4 were in the mob and let at the 1st Prosecution witness and the 6th Prosecution Witness. No 4 also pelted Stones and Clay balls. After burning the 1st Prosecution witness out of the town some of the rioters celebrated their triumph blowing bugles and beating drums. No 1 and his brother Kaka took some of the drummers to the 7th Prosecution witness Arrack shop and got them a drink. No 5 pelted stones and Clay balls. No 6 & 8 were in the mob armed with sticks and

and hooting and beating the 1st Prosecution Witness Nos 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 beat the 1st Prosecution Witness. No 20 used his feet to hopping about with a lame leg. No 14 snatched away the handbag from the 2nd Prosecution Witness. No 15 pelted stones and clay balls as also Nos 18 and 19. Nos 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 and 16 pulled down the 1st Prosecution Witness' tin from the Cart. Nos 13, 14, 15 and 18 damaged the Jatka Nos 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 16 19 and 21 had attended the meeting of the 11th inst. In that meeting No 7 read a paper against inoculation. One Nakada Sri Thamma spoke about turning out of the town any person that might come here for the purpose. No 16 asked the audience to clap hands to testify their approval

of the proposal. No. 16 was one of those who broke the 1st Prosecution witness' boxes. He was also among those who followed up the 1st Prosecution witness all the way from Chikballapur to Chandr. Nos. 6 to 14 were some of those who attacked the Amildar on the 16th ultimo night and got convicted by the District Magistrate. They attacked the 1st Prosecution witness on the 17th ultimo morning. They were got out from the Central Jail for the present case.

13. The evidence of the Prosecution Witnesses is thoroughly reliable. The accused can have nothing to say against the 1st Prosecution witness and his mother and sister driver and the 3d and 6th Prosecution witnesses. The 3d Prosecution witness is the boy who went by the 1st Prosecution Witness' help

(2)

and kept with him throughout
on side of the rough handling
he himself had from the mob.
The 6th Prosecution witness was
the Talug headman who had been
left at Chandi by the Amildar
to accompany the 1st Prose-
-cution witness to Chikballapur
I have no reason to doubt
the 5th or 7th Prosecution Witness
either. I find the accused persons guilty of the offence punishable
under sections 148 and 149 of the
Indian Penal Code and sentence
Nos 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 14 to fourteen
months rigorous imprisonment
each; Nos 2, 3, 4, 13, 15, 18 19 and 21
each to 12 months rigorous impri-
-sonment; Nos 5, 10, 17 and 20 to
ten months rigorous imprison-
-ment each and No 16 to eighteen
months rigorous imprisonment

(Signed) K' Varadarajaiyer
24-12-98. Magistrate

"Copy"

Sub Divisional Magistrate
Ptr.

Mis 1596½ Pg 427

(2)

1898

(42 Fro)

THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER
IN MYSORE.

To

The Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Departments

Dated 19nd November 1898

Despatched

Received ✓

General No. 4073.
No.

Enclosure No.

Forwarding the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's no A dated 19th november 1898 re the recent disturbance at Chickballapur

Noted
24/11

P.S. to M. Secy
Rec'd
24/11/98

Rec'd & answered
25-11-98

This report is very unsatisfactory for results of the Troops with copies of proc's

I think a question from Mr. L. ... should be asked ... 82 ...

26-11-98

No A

Camp Chikballapur
Dated 19th November 1898

From

H. Sparkes Esquire
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

To

The Plague Commissioner
Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to the recent riot at Chikballapur I have the honor to report as follows: On the evening of the 16th instant a Pariah woman employed in a Lubais house died and as the death was supposed to be suspicious the body was examined and the death pronounced by the Hospital Assistant to be due to plague upon which the Amildar proceeded to disinfect the house when a mob collected and opposed and forced him

OFFICE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSIONER
Fr No. 1975
NOV 22 1898
IN MYSORE.

No 40078
Forwarded with Secretary Chief & Revenue Dept's
D.O. letter dated 19th inst. for information
Sd/ H. Sparkes
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar

him to retreat to his own house, the available police force being insufficient to cope with the mob who proceeded to the Segregation Camp released the few inmates who were segregated there and burned the tatties of the Chettiram and the few registers kept there. The mobs then appears to have dispersed. On the following morning the 17th Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar arrived in a jutka alone from Doddballapur and alighted in one of the streets near the old Taluq Cutcherry when an old man named Ramachary asked him who he was when he replied that he was the Doctor from Bangalore and had come to inoculate those who were willing and asked his way to the Sub Divisional Officer's house whereupon Ramachary

Cried

Cried out that a Doctor had come from Bangalore to inoculate them when a Crowd immediately collected and proceeded to beat and otherwise maltreat the Doctor and opposing his further advance, put him in his jutka again and escorted him out of the town where they again assaulted him destroyed some of his things throwing some into the tank, and taking off the top of the jutka burned it, as they said to disinfect it, after which the mob dispersed and no further disturbance has occurred. The Sub Divisional Officer wired to me on the morning of the 17th which I only received late on the same day at Bowringpett but as from the nature of the telegram it did not appear to me to be very serious I telegraphed to the Superintendent Police

police at Kolar to proceed to Chik-
ballapur and report. On the night
of the 17th late I received your telegram
informing me that Doctor Rama-
swamy Iyengar had been beaten and
proceeded the next morning from
Bowringpett and only reached Chik-
ballapur at midnight of same date
owing to breakdown on the road
This morning 19th I found the Police
Superintendent had arrived on 18th Saturday
I inspected the town and found
everything quiet and orderly and
that 118 arrests had been made
up to date some of whom I propose
to try this afternoon as I think
the sooner this is dealt with
the better. That the town had
assumed its normal quiet
may be observed from the telegram
which

which had been redirected from Kolar to me here. 100 Arrests here since morning more going on. Sowars and Police arrived from Bangalore Down very quiet. Yourself and Police Superintendent Coming not necessary.

From this report you will observe that the only person who suffered is Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar which I deeply regret but (which) as you will see he arrived at a very inopportune moment when the townspeople were excited and apt to rise at every opportunity, moreover his telegram which is sent to the Sub Divisional Officer from Doddballapur on the preceding Evening only reached Chikballapur on the following morning at 8. A. M when

when it was too late to send out
a police escort to him as he had
already arrived, been assaulted and
driven back. On my road to Chik-
ballapur I received a letter from
the Sub Divisional Officer a copy
of which he informs me he forwarded
to you. An enquiry will be made
into the late receipt of the telegram
as it would appear that it was not
sent out for delivery until after
Doctor Ramaswamy Iyengar had
been assaulted. As there are at
present 75 Sowars arrived here I
would propose that instead of
sending them back to keep them in
the District and distribute them
as follows. 25 at Chikballapur
to be available for the Sub Division
and Sidlaghatta if occasion
arises

He has already been told that he cannot be allowed.

arises and the balance at Kolar and Chintamani for the same purpose, as I am of opinion that although at present not actually required, if sent back, the populace may take the advantage and institute small risings which would necessitate their again being applied for from Bangalore and thereby waisting valuable time, whereas the very fact of the Sowars being on the spot and available may deter the people from rising.

I may mention that I have wired this day to the Secretary to Sanction this

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

H H Sparks
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

(413)

No 6698-6700.

Mis: 1497

D 26-11-98

No 6698-6700
Mis. 1497

Read letter No A dated the 19th December from the D.C. Kolar addressed to the Collector working upon the Distribution Schedule Book Plan at Mulbagal - Laden on the 16th Inst. Adem.

Order.

Govt observe that the Dy Comrs report is very meagre - the result of the Enquiries mentioned should be reported for the information of Govt. by letter with copies of questions.

2. The Dy Comrs will furnish the information

26/11/98

26-11-98

Ref Dgl of Police very early
a report
as to whether a punitive
Police Guard may be
provided & the billeting
thereof.

C.

26-11-98

To The Magistrates
The Deputy Police District
The Dgl of Police

(414) Jan: 1902

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE. 1898 DEC. 98

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated

Despatched 29th December 1897

Received

General No. 2293

No.

Enclosure No. 216 one

Disagreeing the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner regarding the maintenance of the Punitive Police for the Town of Chickballapur and requesting that the proposal of the Sub Divisional Officer Chickballapur for a Punitive Police may be sanctioned.

Submit the letter with Cir. 7 my No. as Commissioner Rep. Ry. 5.1.98 52

Mr. Sparkes in a Do. Note of the 9th Instant, says that on further consideration the Chickballapur Punitive Police required at Chickballapur is that he is therefore proposing to recall his former letter. & sends a recommendation for the Punitive Police. When the necessary sanction comes it will receive very early attention.

14-2-98

Submitted to Govt for favour. The Dy Comm's further recommendation will be attended to as soon as it comes to

11/1-2-98 15/2/98.

10647

Seen

Ag.

15/2

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 2293/216 Dated. 29 December .....1898

Enc. one.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

Adverting to para 2 of Government Proceedings No 6698-6700 Mis 1497 dated the 27th Ultimo calling upon the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District to submit a very early report through this office as to whether the town of Chikballapur should not be provided with a punitive Police to preserve peace and maintain order after the recent disturbance there, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No.

№ 2369/1724 of the 8/21st Instant received from that officer.

2. It will be observed from the Deputy Commissioner's letter that he is laboring under a wrong impression that his office letter № 33 dated the 3rd September 1898 contained proposals for 52 extra men at a monthly cost of Rupees 705 for all the Municipal towns in his District. The letter referred to was only with reference to the entertainment of 1 Lance Duffedar and 6 second class Constables for Plague preventive measures in the town of Chikballapur and was forwarded in original to the Plague Commissioner with this office No. 1030/15-3 dated 8th September 98, for obtaining Government sanction. It was however subsequently withdrawn in this Office № 1229/184 dated 22nd Idem at the request of the Deputy Commissioner himself.

3. The Deputy Commissioner is not in favor of the establishment of a Punitive Police for the town of Chikballapur the reason being that "the more wealthy and better-to-do" class of people who had nothing to do with the riot, would be subjected to extra taxation. As I have not been favored with copies of the Deputy Commissioner's reports regarding the riot or of the judgments in the Criminal cases, I am not in a position to say whether the state of the town is in a turbulent condition so as to require the location of a punitive Police or not. The reason assigned by the Deputy Commissioner in support of his opinion is not however justifiable as the class of people referred to in the Deputy Commissioner's letter do not appear to have used their endeavours to influence the classes that took part in the riot and tried to preserve peace.

I

I would therefore disagree with the Deputy Commissioner's opinion

4. As all the papers are reported to be before Government, I have not thought it advisable to call for further particulars from the Deputy Commissioner and beg to state that the proposal of the Sub Division Officer of Chikballapur for a Punitive Police appears to be reasonable and may be sanctioned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant,

K. Mawdy

for Inspector General of Police

KG.

sanction the proposal made in this Office Letter No 33 Pf 3-9-98 and which, I think would meet all requirements.

I have &c

(Signed) Abdul Aziz
for Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Copy

Kilkaundy
for Inspector General of Police

Kg

1898

*From*

The Deputy Commissioner
of Kolar District

*To* The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore

*Dated* 8

*Despatched* 21st } December 1898

*Received*

*General No.* 2369
*No.* 1724 } 1898-99

*Enclosure No.*

Sir,

With reference to Government Order No. 1698-67 Mis 1497 dated Bangalore 27th November 1898, I have the honor to enclose copy of my letter to Government on the subject of providing a punitive Police for Chikballapur and with which proposition I entirely disagree and would request you to sanction

T—14.

Class. | INDIAN TELEGRAPH. | Monthly Local. No

T

From

Station

Staff.

| Words. | Day. | Hour. | Minute. | Official Instruction. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | | | 26 | |

To (Person.)

From (Person)

2 Inr [illegible] submitt[illegible]

3 [illegible]

4 [illegible]

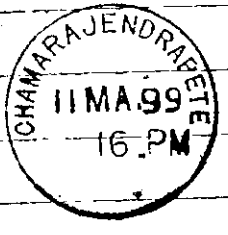
5 [illegible]

6 [illegible]

8 [illegible]

9 [illegible]

10




Rec'd 11 [illegible]

12 [illegible]

13 [illegible]

14

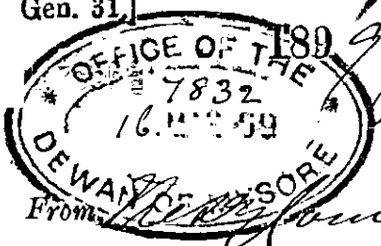
| Recd. from | L. N. | Sent to | L. N. |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Hrs. | Mts. By | At Hrs. | Mts. By |

*Date*

*Postmaster.*

Ticket to 1st Cr with process
17/3/99

Gen. 31.]




46

~~7~~

~~J 2012~~

J 1112

From The Commissioner
Kolar District

To

The Secretary to the Government
~~Dewan of~~ Mysore.
Revenue & Genl Departmt
Bangalore

Dated 15th March 99

Despatched – 16th March 99

Received

General No. 3431

No. 803

Enclosure No. Nil.

Submitting proposals for the entertainment of a punature Police for the town of Chickballapur

Jnl
16-3-99

Registered and Sent
16/3/99

S.D. with a copy of Proceedings

Deputy Commr's Office, Kolar.

Dated 15th March 1899

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Revenue and General departments.

Sir

In reply to the telegram from the under Secretary requesting me to expedite my final proposals regarding punishment Police for Chik-Ballapur, I have the honor to state that since writing my report on 19-12-1898 and making certain proposals therein, I have since called upon certain inhabitants of Siddagatta to show reason why they should not be bound over to keep the peace under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and that during that enquiry I elicited certain information to the fact that there was a certain amount of disquietude in that town during and before the time of the riots at Chik. Ballapur, and that in all probability it was on account of this disquietude that the Chik. Ballapur riot took place in as much as at

1o...1

least one of the inhabitants of Siddagatta took part in the riots and has been subsequently convicted.

2. Chikballapur is only some 10 miles distant from Siddagatta and news between the two towns travels very quickly, everything of importance being known in both towns very shortly after it happens, such being the case, it may be very fairly presumed that the townspeople knew of the disquietude in Siddagatta and are entirely to blame for not taking steps to prevent any such disturbance as eventually took place and which was clearly their duty as peaceful citizens to do and for which it can only be surmised that some of the leading townspeople were cognisant of what was about to happen if they did not actually instigate it. Taking these facts into consideration, I now beg to be allowed to recall my former proposals and instead to propose the imposition of a punitive Police force on the Town of Chikballapur for the period of one year under section 33 of the Police rules.

3. I would further beg to propose that the force

force be as follows.

One Inspecter on Rupees 40/.
One jamadar on Rupees 28/.
Three Duffedars on Rupees 12, 14, and 16 = 42
(30) Thirty Constables ——
(10) First class on Rs: 8/. each 80/.
(20) Second class on do - 7/. do 140/.

To be charged upon the householders of the Town as extra Hydraterfa tax.

I regret the very long delay that has occurred in submitting this proposal: but which was due to Plague prevailing in parts of the district and which delayed the enquiry into this Sidlagatta case.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.

T. Ry

*Deputy Commissioner*
*Kolar District.*

Frans

(47) 44

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Read

Letter No. 3651 - 653 dated 15th March 1899, recommending, under Section 3. of the Police Rules, the imposition of a punitive Police upon the town of Chikballapur in connection with the riots which took place there in November last.

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Order :- No. 11339. / J/403 Dated Bangalore, 6th April 1899.

It is observed that under para 29 of the Regular Police Rules published with the notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 930 J. dated 16th October 1872, which has the force of law in Mysore, the power of imposing (with Govt. sanction) a Punitive Police is vested in the Judicial Commissioner, whose functions under the said notification now devolve upon the Inspector General of Police. The present recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar will accordingly be sent to the Inspector General of Police, with a request that he will, after due consideration, submit any proposals or any reports as necessary under all the circumstances of the matter under reference.

6/4/99

for Secretary.

To

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore,

(with a copy of the Deputy Commissioner's letter cited above).

(487)

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE
8865
17. APR 99
1899

1262

15

From

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

To

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated
Despatched April 1899
Received 15
General No. 3747
No. 326

Enclosure No.

Subject Re-Creation of an additional Police force being levied from the purchase-monies of a disinterred treasure a Notification in the Gazette must precede the employment of such Police - That may do it does not allow proposals to give effect to the 2nd present proposal

11121

If open with the Secy in Thursday 20/4/99 that the spirit of a Notification as may under Rule 33 to give effect to the proposal contained in the concluding portion of this letter & this an act from him already been employed yet it continues as a Punitive Force may be notified under Rule 33 the lapse of time of 1½ year Company Inspn is no bar to first applying the latter part of Rule 33. Subject to Dewan

AR

Stating that under the circumstances brought to notice the Inspector General thinks that the proposal to sanction a Punitive Police Force at Chickballapur is not necessary but suggesting for the consideration of Govt whether the Force levied at that place may be treated as P.P. and the cost levied from the inhabitants

Jud 17.4.99

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

No. 3747/326 Dated 15 April 1899.

Enc.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

*To*

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

SIR,

With reference to Government Proceedings No 11839/1403 dated 6th instant, regarding the imposition of a Punitive Police Force at Chickballapur, I have the honour to state as follows:--

In the months of October and November 1898 there was a large influx of people from Bangalore and a few cases of Plague occured among them. These imported cases were properly dealt with according to the instructions of Government without any opposition from the townsmen. But the fear of plague breaking out in an indigenous form if there should be fresh arrivals from Bangalore and other infected areas agitated their minds and they were anxious to concert measures for prevention of strangers coming into the town and for keeping them outside in the sheds, if any should happen to come there. As a further precaution, some of the enlightened residents applied for inoculation and Dr. Ramaswamy Iyengar, Civil Surgeon, was requested to visit the place for the purpose. But the majority of the townspeople however were opposed to inoculation as they had been led to believe by mischievous persons that inoculation brought plague with it. A meeting was convened on

on the 9th. November to decide about the measures to be taken for preventing arrivals and other matters. As it was poorly attended, it was adjourned to the 11th. Prior to the formal ~~meetin~~ meeting some leading merchants and others of the town drew up a paper condemning the plague measures and inoculation and suggesting that no one in the town should be permitted to get inoculated on pain of being forced to quit the town and live outside its limits and that if any inoculating officers, should visit the place, they should be forcibly sent out of the town. Some signatures were taken to it and it was then read at the meeting. A Mahomedan read another paper in Hindustani to the same effect. A turbulent character from Sidlaghatta named Jalal Sab appears to have haranngued the people inveighing in bitter terms against the plague measures of Government and the working of the officers and stated that the people of Sidlaghatta and other places had effectually set at naught the orders of Govern-ment and successfully defied the authorities and that the people of Chickballapur should do likewise. Another bad character called upon the assembly to express their approval of these speeches and many of those present being chiefly ignorant Mahomedans and budmashes of other castes, clapped their hands and one P.Venkatasami promised to bring 800 followers to drive out the Inoculator and assault the Government Officers if they should interfere. A few sensible people in the assembly, attempted to speak in favor of inoculation and to propose that the consideration of that question, should be deferred but they being overruled, left the meeting. Some office bearers were then elected and it is stated that a good number of bad characters expressed their readiness to support the President appointed at the meeting. These discussions appear to have inflamed the minds of the people and made them resolve to stop inoculation at any cost and oppose the Government officials in their plague work.

On the 16th.November a death from plague occurred in a Mandi or shop of a Mahomedan. The Amildar and other Plague officials proceeded to the spot to have the place disinfected

but a large mob collected and drove them away and paraded the streets threatening to kill the Amildar and other officials if they should attempt to carry out the plague measures. It was known in the town that the Civil Surgeon was coming to Chickballapur the next day for inoculation and the people inflamed by the excesses of the previous evening attacked the Civil Surgeon as soon as he entered the town, broke his boxes, assaulted and subjected him to great indignity and hooted him out of the town to a distance of about two miles. The mob then paraded the town with tom-toms and horns. The town had only a very small number of Police constables of whom some were raw recruits and these were quite unable to preserve order. The Sub Division Officer however managed to get together some of them and to collect a few guns and ordered the Amildar and the Head Quarter Inspector of the Kolar District who happened to be there in connection with a criminal case, to go into the town and arrest some of the rioters. Early next morning a small contingent of the Special Reserve Police and 25 Imperial Lancers arrived fully armed and before noon more than 100 ~~arrests were~~ persons among the rioters, were arrested . The Police Superintendent Mr. Haudin arrived there soon after in the evening and Mr. Sparkes, the Deputy Commissioner about midnight. From the 18th. the place became quiet and the rioters of the 16th. and the morning of the 17th. November were tried in three batches and about 93 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from 6 to 18 months. The summary arrests and the conviction of the rioters and the prompt appearance on the scene of a strong body of armed men ~~have~~ had a most salutary effect not only at Chickballapur but throughout the District. Plague broke out soon after in an indigenous form in and around Chickballapur. But the people were most submissive and evacuated the town in large numbers and obeyed the instructions of the Plague Officers regarding disinfection and other measures.

The Imperial Service Lancers were withdrawn soon after the riots and a small body of the Special Reserve men alone re-

x Officers 2 Constables

remained there for about three months to preserve order.

It will be seen from the brief account of the Chickballapur riots given above that the majority of the townspeople were actuated by a spirit of opposition to Government and behaved in a most lawless manner. As remarked by the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, even the peacefully inclined members of the townspeople did not behave as they ought to have done and failed entirely to help the Government with at least information of the intended riots. Moreover ~~the~~ though the riots were promptly put down and the rioters severely punished, there was for some time a feeling of fear and insecurity in the place. Both on this account and the scandalous behaviour ~~of~~ of the townspeople on the occasion of the riots, the stationing of a punitive police soon after the riots was a very desirable measure and would have been a salutary lesson to the people. But nearly 5 months have elapsed since the riots, the place is not at present in a disturbed or dangerous condition and their present conduct of the inhabitants is most submissive and quiet and does not call for any special increase of the Police Establishment. I think it therefore unnecessary to propose the sanction of any Punitive Police for the town. But the small contingent of the Special Reserve Police having been stationed there for some time because of the state of disorder which prevailed in the town and the conduct of the people necessitated the increase of the existing Police Force, in this manner I would suggest for the consideration of Government whether under the terms of Rule 29 of the Police Rules, this force may be treated as a Punitive Police Force and its cost levied from the inhabitants of the Town.

I have the honer to be

sir,

Your most obedient servar

A Ramaswamy Iyer

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLI...

(49)

Read

Letter No. (S III) 3431/853 dated 15th March 1899 from the Deputy Commissioner Kolar District, submitting proposals for the entertainment of a punitive police force for the town of Chickballapur.

2. Letter No. 3747/326 dated 15th April 1899 from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore stating with reference to Govt. Proceedings No. 11339 & 11403 dated 6th idem, that under the circumstances now brought to notice, it is unnecessary to sanction establish any punitive police for the town and suggesting what the under the terms of Rule 11 of the Police Rules. Contingent of 7

Subd. to 1st Comm. for approval. HK 3/5.

Secy order)

11230

to the Secretary has decided to drop the matter I have nothing to say. Thus may close

HK 3/5/99

Secy

To act as per order of 30/3/99 passed in Council.

4/5/99

Subd. Secy. The above vide Resolution of 178 in Council.

Subd. to Secy. The above note is by the Council Clerk.

HK 4/5.

Copy subd.

4/5/99

Subd. to Secy. HK 5/5.

Submitted to the order thereon as the matter was once before the Council on the 29th ult which was called for under a Resolution of Council

at present stationed there
ay not be treated as
nitive police force and its
ost levied from the inhabitants
f the town.

13 520-1
Order thereon J/662
Dated 30-5-99.

Having regard to the
fact that no Police force is
reported by the Inspector General
of Police to be necessary in
addition to what has already
been sanctioned by the Govern-
ment, and taking into con-
sideration the time that has
elapsed since the riots took
place the Govt ~~have~~ decided
to drop the ~~matter~~ question of
increasing the punitive Police on the town.

26/5/99
Secretary

nder7

3/5.

e in Mysore
Kolar.